

NAZIV DISERTACIJE: PSIHOFIZIČKO ZDRAVLJE PACIJENATA S KORONARNOM BOLEŠĆU NAKON TRETMANA REVASKULARIZACIJE MIOKARDA

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Kardiovaskularne bolesti (KVB) su vodeći uzrok oboljevanja i umiranja u svijetu. Liječenje bolesnika sa koronarnom bolešću podrazumijeva medikamentozno liječenje, perkutanu koronarnu intervenciju (PCI) i operativni način liječenja (CABG). Psihofizičko zdravlje pacijenata nakon navedenih tretmana je predmet brojnih istraživanja.

Hipoteze: Radna hipoteza: Pacijenti sa koronarnom bolešću tretirani perkutanom koronarnom intervencijom (PCI) imaju razliku u psihofizičkom smislu u odnosu na bolesnike kod kojih je izvršena hirurška revaskularizacija miokarda (CABG). Nulta hipoteza:

Pacijenti sa koronarnom bolešću tretirani perkutanom koronarnom intervencijom (PCI) nemaju razliku u psihofizičkom smislu u odnosu na pacijente kod kojih je izvršena hirurška revaskularizacija miokarda (CABG).

Ciljevi istraživanja: Utvrditi stepen psihofizičkog zdravlja pacijenata prije i nakon perkutane koronarne intervencije (PCI) i nakon operacije aortokoronarnog premoštavanja korištenjem sljedećih upitnika: Hamiltonova skala depresije (HAMD) i modificirani Seattle Angina Upitnik (SAQ-Seattle Angina Questionnaire). Zatim analizirati psihofizičko zdravlje navedenih pacijenata u odnosu na različitu vrstu revaskularizacije miokarda i utvrditi koja grupa pacijenata i u kojim segmentima ima bolje psihofizičko zdravlje nakon tretmana revaskularizacije miokarda.

Ispitanici i metod istraživanja: Istraživanje je prospektivna, kohortna, kliničko – deskriptivna studija. Istraživanje obuhvata 120 pacijenata sa koronarnom bolešću Klinike za kardiologiju KCUS - a i Klinike za kardiohirurgiju KCUS - a, podjeljeni u dvije grupe: Ispitivana grupa pacijenata (n = 60) - pacijenti sa koronarnom bolešću tretirani perkutanom koronarnom intervencijom (PCI) podjeljena u tri podgrupe: 1. podgrupa (n = 20) prije i nakon 1 mjeseca, 2. podgrupa (n = 20) prije i nakon 3 mjeseca i 3. podgrupa (n = 20) prije i nakon 6 mjeseci; Kontrolna grupa pacijenata (n = 60) - pacijenti sa koronarnom bolešću tretirani hirurškom metodom (CABG) podjeljeni u tri podgrupe: 1. podgrupa (n = 20) prije i nakon 1 mjeseca, 2. podgrupa (n = 20) prije i nakon 3 mjeseca i 3. podgrupa (n = 20) prije i nakon 6 mjeseci. Podaci su se prikupljali iz istorije bolesti pacijenata, anamneze pacijenta te putem kliničkog intervju u periodu od 12.08.2016. godine do 12.02.2017. godine. Upitnik za procjenu psihičkog zdravlja je bila Hamiltonova skala za depresiju (engl. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, HDRS), a upitnik za procjenu fizičkog zdravlja i anginoznih tegoba modificiran Seattle angina upitnik (Seattle Angina Questionnaire- SAQ).

Rezultati: Za pacijente rađene PCI metodom nema signifikantnog pogoršanja psihičkog stanja nakon procedure ($p_1 = 0,265$; $p_3 = 0,122$; $p_6 = 0,531$). Može se uočiti statistički značajno pogoršanje psihičkog stanja pacijenta nakon operacije kod svih pacijenata nakon 1 i 3 mjeseca ($p_1 = 0,012$; $p_3 = 0,001$), dok nakon 6 mjeseci nema signifikantne razlike ($p_6 = 0,234$). Uočava se statistički značajno poboljšanje fizičke aktivnosti nakon PCI kod svih pacijenata, bez obzira na vrijeme anketiranja ($p_1 = 0,004$; $p_3 = 0,006$; $p_6 = 0,042$). Fizičko stanje pacijenata nakon operacije se nije značajno promijenilo, bez obzira na vrijeme anketiranja: nakon 1 mjeseca ($p_1 = 0,012$), nakon 3 mjeseca ($p_3 = 0,487$), nakon 6 mjeseci ($p_6 = 0,082$).

Zaključci: Psihičko stanje pacijenata nakon PCI nema razlike bez obzira na vrijeme anketiranja ($p = 0,056$). Fizičko stanje nakon PCI intervencije je bolje kod svih pacijenata bez obzira na vrijeme ($p < 0,001$). Psihičko stanje pacijenata nakon operacije je bilo lošije nakon 1 mjeseca ($p_1 = 0,012$) i nakon 3 mjeseca ($p_3 = 0,001$) dok nakon 6 mjeseci nema razlike ($p_6 = 0,234$). Fizičko stanje pacijenata nakon operacije se nije značajno promijenilo bez obzira na vrijeme anketiranja ($p = 0,391$).

Ključne riječi: koronarna bolest, psihofizičko zdravlje, PCI i CABG.

DISSERTATION TITLE:**Author:** . Dženana Hrustemović**Mentor:** Prof. dr. Ermina Mujičić**Date of defence:** 14.July 2017**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.17532/DD.2017.02>**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading cause of illness and death in the world. Treatment of patients with coronary disease includes drug therapy, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and the operating mode of treatment (CABG). Psychophysical health of those patients after treatment is a subject of research.

Hypothesis: The working hypothesis: Patients treated with coronary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) have a difference in terms of the psycho-physical than in patients who had undergone coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). The null hypothesis:

Patients treated with coronary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) have no difference in terms of the psycho-physical than patients who had undergone coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG).

Research goals: To determine the degree of physical and mental health of patients before and after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bridging surgery using the following questionnaire: Hamilton depression scale (HAMD) and modified by the Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ-Seattle Angina Questionnaire). Then analyze the mental and physical health of those patients with the different type of myocardial revascularization and determine which group of patients, and in which segments have better mental and physical health after treatment of myocardial revascularization.

Materials and methods of research: The study was a prospective, cohort, clinical - descriptive study. The study includes 120 patients with coronary heart disease Cardiology Department KCUS - and Cardiac Surgery KCUS - and, divided in two groups: the group of patients (n = 60) - patients with coronary heart disease treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is divided into three sub-groups: the first sub-group (n = 20) before and after one month, the second sub-group (n = 20) before and 3 months after the third sub-group (n = 20) before and after 6 months; A control group of patients (n = 60) - patients with coronary heart disease treated by surgical methods (CABG) divided into three subgroups: the first subgroup (n = 20) before and after one month, the second sub-group (n = 20) before and after the 3 months and third subgroup (n = 20) before and after 6 months. Data were collected from case histories of patients, the medical history of the patient and by clinical interview during the period from 08.12.2016 until 12/02/2017. Questionnaire to assess the mental health of the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (Eng. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, HDRS), a questionnaire to assess physical health and angina modified Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ Seattle Angina Questionnaire-).

Results: For patients made PCI method there is no significant deterioration in the mental state after the procedure ($p_1 = 0.265$; $p_3 = 0.122$; $p_6 = 0.531$). It can be observed a statistically significant deterioration of mental state of the patient after surgery in all patients after 1 and 3 months ($p_1 = 0.012$; $p_3 = 0.001$), while after 6 months no significant difference ($p_6 = 0.234$). Observed statistically significant improvement in physical activity after PCI in all patients, regardless of the time of the survey ($p_1 = 0.004$; $p_3 = 0.006$; $p_6 = 0.042$). The physical condition of patients after surgery was not significantly changed, regardless of the time of the survey: after 1 month ($p_1 = 0.012$), after 3 months ($p_3 = 0.487$) after 6 months ($p_6 = 0.082$).

Conclusions: Psychological state of patients after PCI is no difference regardless of the time of the survey ($p = 0.056$). Physical condition after PCI intervention is better for all patients regardless of time ($p < 0.001$). The mental state of patients after surgery was worse after one month ($p_1 = 0.012$) and at 3 months ($p_3 = 0.001$) after 6 months while there is no difference ($p_6 = 0.234$). The physical condition of patients after surgery was not significantly changed regardless of the time of the survey ($p = 0.391$).

Keywords: coronary disease, mental and physical health, PCI and CABG.